

## Left Leg Not Guilty.

The ancient home of Manockjee, Poonjee & Co. is situated in Borah Bazar street, Bombay, and it is claimed by the members of the present firm that the ancestors have carried on the same business, with a few modifications to meet the necessities of the European trade, for more centuries than the United States has been known to the world.

The firm is made up of four partners, and their counting room and one of their warehouses are in this building. This particular storehouse contains only silks and other precious stuffs.

One day there strayed into the counting house a pretty white kitten. Little attention was paid to pussy until she had made the room of the room, rubbed her fur against the leg of each member of the firm and finally walked demurely over to the strong box, which stood in one corner.

The animal seemed quite satisfied with the construction of the safe, and when she had again reached the door she made a playful leap, rapped the bunch of keys with her velvet paw, stretched herself comfortably beside the door and began to purr a little catlike song.

"Brothers," exclaimed one of the party, "this is surely a good omen. Unbidden this pretty little creature came into our place of business without ceremony and introduces herself to each member of the firm. Next she examines our property to see if we are solvent and in good standing with the world of traders, and she adopts the little stranger and give it a home in the great house of Manockjee, Poonjee & Co. What say you, my good brothers?"

"Well," said another member of the house, "I am quite willing to admit that we really have no right to turn it away. Suppose we take the little thing. And in order that the good or ill fortune it may bring be equally divided, we will consider it one of the assets of the firm. Now, how shall we divide the ownership of the animal?"

"Oh, well," exclaimed the others, "we will follow the regular precedent of our people. You, Manockjee, may claim the fore leg; I will take the right and so on till the cat is equally divided. If this arrangement satisfactory to all?"

There being no objection to this mode of distribution it was agreed. The bookkeeper was called into the counting house and the ownership of the cat was duly entered on the books of the firm as one of the assets, each partner receiving one-quarter of the property of the animal being designated as the property of some individual member of the firm.

All went well with the house of Manockjee, Poonjee & Co. for a year or so and pussy became a great favorite with the whole household. Never for centuries had the great house been so prosperous. Yes, there could be no mistake, the kitten had been a harbinger of good luck.

Some time during the month of December, 1907, while pussy was playing in the street in front of the store, its attention was attracted by some moving object, and it did not notice a bullock cart coming from an opposite direction. In a moment poor kitty was under the heavy wheels, and before it could be extricated it was a white paw was crushed and broken.

The left fore leg of the cat belonged to Manockjee, so it was the duty of Manockjee to send for the physician and have the foot of the leg. The leg was wrapped in bandages soaked in turpentine liniment and regularly each day the doctor made his professional call at the great house to hasten the recovery of the leg.

In the early part of January, 1908, the cat was walking about over the tables and desks of the counting room when she overturned a lighted lamp. The flames from the lamp lit the turpentine bandages with which the leg was soaked and pussy fled in terror through the counting room into the warehouse.

Before help could be summoned, the great warehouse, with its valuable contents, was in flames and three hours after only the big iron safe marked the spot where once stood the old, old house of Manockjee, Poonjee & Co.

The partners took their loss with all the stoical forbearance of the confirmed fatalist. All things were ordained in the beginning. This was merely a decree of fate.

But now comes the important question of settling for loss. Who was at fault? A business meeting of the firm was held, and it was soon decided by the other three partners that the whole disaster was caused by the burning bandages. That left fore leg was the individual and separate property of Manockjee, who made decision an easy matter. Of course Manockjee was responsible for the destruction of the warehouse.

Although Manockjee did not dispute this assertion outright, still he asked for time to reflect before assuming entire responsibility. At last he asked his partners if they would object to a friendly suit in the courts to decide for a certainty just where the blame should be lodged.

The case was presented to the jury and without prejudice, Manockjee had retained one of the brightest pleaders before the Indian bar, and through his shrewd efforts the judge handed down the following remarkable decision:

"A cat being viewed in severity by four men, each being proprietor of a designated section of the animal, overturned a lamp and set fire to a bandage on the left fore leg. The cat then ran into the warehouse and communicated the fire to the goods stored therein.

older, but I put down my pride and pretended that as I remembered her was a little thing in pinfolds just learning his primer lessons when I graduated. You go to Hewitt's house now, and when she is present ask him to extend the time on that note."

Chicago Times-Herald.

**Beefy Beauties.**  
"In Turkey the most beautiful and desirable woman is the one who weighs the most," writes an American who has been sojourning in the sultan's domain. "A thin and willowy creature would have no social standing in Turkey and would be a total failure on the stage in Constantinople. Unless a woman is fat she cannot secure an engagement in a musical hall, and the fatter she is the more enthusiasm she arouses and the larger is her salary."

"On the evening after my arrival in Constantinople I went to the Concordia Music hall, and there I saw more feminine breadth, depth, thickness, heft and circumference than I had ever before seen under one roof. The first woman who sang was fat; the second was fatter; the third was no, not fat, but fat; she was much heavier than No. 2, she was merely the promise of what was yet to come. They were holding back the really big artists for the finale.

"At last these two came on. They were 'sisters' and they made a large family by themselves. The house arose in joy as the two vast, egg-shaped objects appeared on the stage. The Turks, who had been sitting stolidly in the boxes looking with dull unconcern at the frail vocalists who weighed less than 300, now straightened up and clapped their hands."

**Railroad Ties.**  
A fact of some interest in railroad construction is the great diversity in the number of ties used to the mile on different lines, as well as in the size and quality of timber. Thus, according to the construction details of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, the number of ties used on the line in 1906 was 2,800 to the mile. The number of ties used on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, the number of ties used on the line in 1906 was 2,800 to the mile.

More than 60 per cent of the ties are cut 8 feet long, 12 per cent 9 feet and the rest 8 1/2 feet long; the nine foot ties are used chiefly by the southern and gulf group of railroads, where pine timber is very abundant and cheap. The New England roads have their ties cut from five to six inches in thickness, while the southern roads seem to prefer seven inch ties; the width of the ties likewise varies from five to six inches in New England to eight inches in the central northern and the southern roads.—New York Times.

**A Hustler.**  
"Now, then, my friend," said the businesslike young preacher, pocketing the wedding fee and turning again to the bridegroom, "let me ask if you are carrying any life insurance?"

"No, sir," replied the newly made benedict. "Not yet."

"Well, the most sacred duty resting upon you now is to take out a life policy for the benefit of this young woman, who is dependent upon you hereafter. I represent one of the strongest and best companies in this country. Here are the figures showing."

And he got the young husband's application. There is nothing like finishing a job thoroughly while you are about it.—Chicago Tribune.

**Managers in Public.**  
The person who has been trained from childhood to consider the comfort and convenience of others at the expense of his own will instinctively take the least comfortable seat in a way and get on or off the car in a way which will cause others the least inconvenience. The person who has not been trained in this way will make himself obnoxious and cause much inward swearing among his neighbors. Let the children be trained to be polite.—Washington Times.

**Clergyman Leads in Longevity.**  
Diagrams prepared in an effort for one of the large life insurance companies to illustrate the comparative longevity of clergymen, farmers, teachers, lawyers and doctors, show that 42 out of every 170 ministers of the gospel reach the age of 70. The farmers come next, their proportion for 70 years of life being 40 out of 170. Next come the teachers with 34; the lawyers show 29, and the doctors are last, with only 24 out of 170.—Atlanta Journal.

**Unchecked Brutality.**  
It is very different, the treatment of domestic animals in Paris. There, if you live in a hotel on one of the narrow streets of the Latin quarter, you will be kept awake all night long by the never ending cracking of the whips and the withering curs that are let hard and stinging over the backs of the limping, half starved horses that draw the voitures and faceres.

If a cab horse stumbles and falls to his knees in Paris, the driver does not run to the nearest apothecary for 25 centimes' worth of liniment to bathe the scratches, knees, as the London cabbie does for a tuppence worth. He simply gets down from his seat and, taking the butt end of his whip, beats the horse over the head until he clambors to his feet; then, after administering a couple of kicks from a No. 13 hobnailed boot, he mounts his box and drives along.

The road horses are constantly belabored with a whip and sworn at in the argot of Paris, and the result, strange as it may seem, is that it takes you longer to go a mile in a facre in Paris with the horses being whipped all the time than it does the same distance in London when not once during the drive will the animal feel the touch of the lash.—Detroit Free Press.

**A Very Fine Male.**  
My neighbor, Morris, has a very fine mule, and about six months ago this mule tried to pick his teeth with his hind foot and got the shoe fastened in his mouth on a broken tooth. Mr. Morris worked an hour to unloose it, and then called in the neighbors, and they worked with ropes and levers, but the mule and his caller had a friendly chat upon a subject of local interest. When the interview was over, the cardinal and his caller had a friendly chat upon a variety of subjects, including the church. The journalist was a Protestant, and in the argument that followed he became excited and expressed him-

## The Three Wishes.

An Up to Date Fairy Tale.

Copyright, 1909, by Edwin Wardman

"I want something, dear, or, rather, I want three things," said my wife.

"But, my child," objected in alarm, "do you remember the story of the man and his wife to whom the kind fairy granted the fulfillment of three wishes?"

"You mean the story in which the rich merchant first wished his horse dead because it was balky, then he wished that the horse's saddle was in the ditch, with his scolding wife seated on it, and so finally he was compelled to expect the third wish in getting her released from her predicament."

"There is another story," she interrupted. "The wife wished a sausage to be added to the cabbage that she had cooked for dinner, and her husband, angry because only two wishes were left, wished the sausage were attached to the wife's nose. Then the third wish, of course, had to be wasted in freeing the woman from her adornment."

"Oh, yes," I remarked in a tone of calm superiority, "what comes of wishing without forethought. That is the reason why I desired to warn you. Prudent forethought is one thing and impulsive, unreflecting calculation is quite another."

"Oh, you old pedant! You may as well stop talking, for you can't choose between two wishes," she said, and when I interrupted me with my considerations.

"I saw today, at Mayer & Co.'s, oh, such a love of a dress-black foulard, with a green and white check pattern, with lace and one of those long, long sashes, you know, that have such an effect. Oh, it was heavenly!"

"I'm, hm, hm!"

"And I wish you could have seen the brown velvet that I tried on. The saleswoman—it wasn't an ordinary shopgirl, either, but the manager, a woman of great taste—set over and over again: 'Ah, grandeste robe! I was sure that gown would suit your exquisite figure to advantage.'"

"Hm!"

"Oh, yes! You think the woman was trying to flatter me. Not a bit of it. The counsellor's wife happened to be there, too, and you know that she hates me like poison, the old gossip! Well, she was the same thing in her own way, of course. She had never imagined that I could look so stylish in the way she put it."

"And I must tell you of the lovely pair of gloves that she was showing me—style Louis XIV, with the most beautiful embroidery and a lace collar!"

"Hm, hm!"

"But, my dear boy, please don't frown so. I don't hardly dare go on and I wanted to tell you that I also went to Weber & Co.'s."

"And I wanted to tell you just this, my dear child," I exclaimed, springing to my feet with such violence that my little wife's little mouth contracted into an ominous little pout.

"You spoke of three wishes. I don't know exactly yet what they are, but I grant them in advance. In return for this good fairy business you must promise me solemnly not to put on your wish-fulfilling cap again for the space of four whole months."

By this time the little flatterer was hanging on my neck, and now she looked up at me affectionately and murmured: "Oh, you dear, good boy!"

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self freely from his point of view. Upon returning to his office he reflected upon the outcome of his visit and came to the conclusion that he stood a fair chance of being discharged should the cardinal repeat the conversation to his editor.

The next day his eminence dropped into the newspaper office in question and asked to see the proprietor, who was his personal friend. The reporter was told of the call and quaked in his boots. The publisher and the cardinal discussed the matter for some time, and before leaving his eminence said:

"By the way, you sent a young man to see me yesterday, and I was rather impressed with him. He appears to have the courage of his convictions. It would please me if you could do something better for him." Within a month the reporter had received a gratifying promotion.—Raleigh Colston Smith in New York Times.

**Dewey's Foresight.**  
The battle of Manila was won in Hongkong harbor, said Admiral Dewey to me when I first saw him in May, 1898, and heard him describe the great fight. Many times since then I heard him repeat the same sentiment, and the more the truth of it is considered the more light it sheds on his character. While he was brave, strong, prompt and decisive in action, he was thoughtful, cautious, deliberate and slow in preparation.

Day after day he summoned his captains to discuss all the possibilities and eventualities of a conflict with the enemy. He gave them an opportunity to say when, where and how the battle should be fought. From junior to senior he called upon them to express their opinions freely. If any man had a novel idea, it was given careful consideration. If it was an old one with improvements, it was viewed in all phases.

After the admiral had patiently heard his captains and duly interrogated them, he quietly told them his own exact plan of battle and just what he expected of each man. Whether this was made up originally out of his own ideas or from suggestions from the best points advanced by his captains, it was reached only after thorough deliberation and was final.—Hon. John Barrett in Harper's Magazine.

**Some English Crooks.**  
When I lived at Newport, R. I., from 1864 to 1873, says Colonel T. W. Higginson in the Atlantic, there was a famous crook named John W. Harlow, a native of the town of Newport, Rhode Island, who was a very clever and successful criminal. He was a member of the New York City Police Department, and was known as the "King of the Crooks."

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offered for splendid elocutionary effects, which would materially add to the effective work of any staff as well as produce a lasting impression upon candidates.—Philadelphia Press.

Of the 50 lodges instituted in New Hampshire since 1882 not one has forfeited its charter or shown special symptoms of weakness.

Missouri jurisdiction made a net gain of \$2,190 last year.

The sovereign grand lodge defeated a motion to exempt Odd Fellows who have been members 25 years from payment of dues.

In the formation and organization of American Odd Fellow lodge Thomas Wiley was the George Washington, while James L. Ridgley was the Thomas Jefferson.

Lodges cannot admit members by initiation as nonbeneficial members.

The sovereign grand lodge has the exclusive right to print official certificates for dues.

The social features of the order should not be overlooked or neglected by the lodges. No agency contributes more to the interests and growth of the lodge than sociability. It is the strong power that binds and cements the links of friendship.

Santa Cruz, Cal., is going to have a good time when its new temple is completed.

If the bylaws provide that the treasurer must give a bond, the premium should be paid by the lodge.

It is not necessary for a subordinate lodge to get permission from the grand lodge to dispose of real estate or other property.

There were nine past grand sires at the recent session of the sovereign grand lodge.

**Red Men.**  
Great Sachem Wey of New York has issued a proclamation relative to the formation and governing of Red Men's lodge, the uniformed division of the order, which has adopted the dress of the Continental soldier as its uniform. There are now three leagues in the state—at Binghamton, Rochester and Watertown.

There is a great boom on among the tribes of the Pennsylvania reservation.

The Past Sachem's association of New York, which is centrally located building for the use of members of the order resident and visiting, to have meeting and club rooms and to maintain a library. Some suitable place will be rented until funds are secured to buy.

**Knights and Ladies of Honor.**  
The order paid \$144,250 on account of death benefits from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15. A grand total of \$15,184,788.95 has been paid out on death claims since the institution of the order 22 years ago.

The supreme medical examiner during the month of July approved 243 applicants for relief fund membership and during the month of August, 1908, making a total of 549 for the two months.

There are about 70,000 members in the order.

**Knights of Honor.**  
If you fully realize what a good thing membership and protection are in the Knights of Honor, why do you not speak to your neighbor and induce him to become identified therewith?

## Surety Bonds

Fidelity & Deposit Co.

Becomes surety on bonds of Contractors, Officers and Employees of Banks, Mercantile Houses, Railroad, Express and Telegraph Companies, Officials of States, Cities and Counties.

**Graham & Baum**  
Phone 279 Central Office Block

**COAL**  
GEORGE C. HUGILL has opened a coal office at 625 East Mill st., (old stand of T. W. McCue), and solicits the trade of all his friends and former patrons. Estimates on all kinds of stone work cheerfully given. Jobbing promptly done. Telephone 337.

**A. J. Friess**  
DEALER IN  
Imported & Domestic Wines  
611 SOUTH MAIN ST., AKRON.  
Recommended by physicians for medicinal and table use.

**Money Money**  
In any amount, 5 to 7 per cent. Rate of interest depends on amount wanted and security offered. Call up 15 and find out our terms. No delay, if you want money quick.

**THE WILCOX-BRUNER CO.**  
**Plumbing and Heating.**  
Repairing steam and hot water systems and steam fitting a specialty.

**Engelhart & Eckart**  
311 Mill St.  
**Don't Go Out of Town**  
to get tickets printed. My system of printing tickets without loss to the customer is not excelled by any printer. I have personal supervision of the entire work by the proprietor himself in the way it is done at this office.

Give me your next order, large or small. I will guarantee satisfaction. I will pay cash value for tickets printed at this office which were not sold by authorized persons.

**Job Printing**  
**GEO. O. JACKSON**  
Safety Ticket Printer, 105 Main St.  
Errett Building. Tel. 241.

**MILITARY DANCING ACADEMY.**  
Beginners' Class Monday evenings, 8 o'clock. Advance Class Wednesday evenings, 8 o'clock. Private instruction by appointment. Music furnished. Rent of hall, 10c. Rent of costumes, 10c. Call at Academy between 9 and 11 a.m. and 12 and 2 p.m. at 105 Main St., Akron, residence, No. 701 East Mill street.

**SHAW'S PURE MALT.** Perfect as a beverage or medicine. It prevents chills and tones up the system. It exhilarates and does not poison. Sold by Wm. Washer, Akron, O.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**Grand Opera House**  
WILBUR F. STICKLE, Mgr.

**NEXT ATTRACTIONS**  
Friday, Dec. 1.  
"A Hot Old Time in Dixie."

Sunday, Dec. 2.  
Night and Matinee.  
David Higgins.  
"At Piney Ridge."

**The Most Ancient Machine Tool.**  
There can be very little doubt that the potter's wheel, or potter's lathe, as it is also termed, represents today the most ancient form of machine tool known. Among the many sculptured records of old trades and occupations which vividly represent the customs and habits of ancient Egypt, the potter and his wheel have been found frequently depicted, and it is curious to note that through the almost countless generations since that time this crude type of lathe has undergone no material modification.

The primitive form was evidently a small, round table set on a pivot and free to revolve, being turned by hand at intervals, and to this device there were added in the course of time such simple conveniences as a table to support it and a foot or a hand power turning arrangement, displaced in recent years in possibly a few isolated cases by actual engine power driving. In general, applied to the potter's wheel of the present time bears all the characteristics of the one which, 4,000 years or more ago, served to turn out pottery attesting unsurpassed taste and skill.—Cassier's Magazine.

**Cost of a Loaf of Bread.**  
The average "round loaf" of fresh bread sold by bakers, says a college professor, weighed on an average about one pound one ounce. A pound loaf of bread can be made from about three-quarters of a pound of flour, about 25 per cent of water being added to the flour during the process of breadmaking. With some flours 5 to 10 per cent more water can be absorbed, making a greater weight of bread from a given weight of flour. This additional weight is water and not nutrients.

At 2 cents a pound for flour it is estimated by the professor that a pound loaf of bread can be made, not counting fuel and labor, for about 2 cents, a half cent being allowed for shortening and yeast. The loss of dry matter in breadmaking is usually considered as amounting to about 2 per cent of the flour used. In exceptional cases, as in prolonged fermentation, under favorable conditions the losses may amount to 8 per cent or more.

**Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!**  
Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The drink may be drunk without injury as well as the usual coffee. It is absolutely safe, has a rich, smooth, brown color, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. It is the price of coffee, 10c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

## AKRON MARKETS

(Corrected December 1, 1899.)

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**

**Grain.**  
Wheat, per bu. 67c.  
Rye, per bu., 68c.  
Oats, per bu., 28c.  
Corn, shelled, per bu., 35c.  
Corn, white, per bu., 35c.  
Corn, cracked, \$15.00 per ton.

**Seeds.**  
Clover (large), per bu. \$3.50 to \$4.25  
Clover (small), per bu. \$3.50 to \$4.25  
Clover, crimson, per bu. \$3.00  
Clover, white, per bu. \$7.  
Clover, alsike, \$5  
Timothy, per bu. \$1.00 to \$1.25

**Mill Feed—Chop.**  
Corn, oats and barley,